

THE DAILY HERALD  
Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS

THE Powers that be will shortly be the Powers that was.

BARRY DE WOODS, after shooting Baron Meyer, should come over and help settle the Canadian bait question.

A REVENGE festival has converted nearly all the prisoners in the Nashville penitentiary. Why the authorities keep these good men locked up is a mystery.

It is advertised that the Chicago anarchists are about to have a picnic. Now is the chance for the colored ice-cream man to achieve immortal fame and an embossed sheet-iron monument.

PAUL HATKE is said to have called a cyclone, which he saw from a safe distance. "The untranslatable blasphemies of hell." If Paul had been out in it he would not have needed a close translation to get the drift of the meaning.

CONGRESSMAN MILLIKEN of Maine, says he has the assurance from Mr. Blaine's own lips that the people "could not force the Senatorship on his chief." Mr. Milliken also adds that Mr. Blaine never will return to Washington to live unless elected President.

HANS MOST has been circulating his tracts up in New Hampshire. He gives full instructions how poverty may be prevented by murder, and embellishes the teachings with diagrams showing the construction and operation of infernal machines. - New York Mail.

It costs \$14,000 a year to light the White House. It would cost nearly more under this administration to enlighten it. - Philadelphia Press.

Will not some good Republican philanthropist, then, contribute, for the enlightenment of the White House, a copy of Mr. Blaine's history and a bound volume of the Mulligan letters?

The Senate has shown how petty it can be by the rejection of the nomination of a son of Henry Ward Beecher as Collector of the Puget Sound district in Washington Territory. There was nothing against the son, but the Senate saw a chance to wreak a contemptible revenge upon the father, and they took it.

The refusal to confirm Mr. Matthews the colored Democrat, whom President Cleveland nominated for Recorder in the District of Columbia, shows that whatever rights were conferred upon the negro by the amended Constitution, the right to be a Democrat was not one of them in the opinion of the Republican Senators.

From the frequency with which Senator Logan seems to feel called upon to deny some rumor as to his doings or utterances which he deems damaging to his reputation and presidential aspirations, it is evident that the Illinois statesman has been taking "pointers" from the political course of his late Presidential running mate.

CONGRESSMAN BEID, of Maine, is reported as being very angry. He was interviewed the other day, and he said, referring to the President's vetoes of private pensions: "The makers of the Constitution never contemplated such an extraordinary use of the veto power." True enough. They did not contemplate it; neither did they contemplate such an extraordinary need of its use.

ALLAN W. THURMAN, son of ex-Senator Therman, said to a reporter in Cincinnati that there was no truth in the report that his father had been offered the attorney-generalship. "He would not accept a Cabinet position if it were offered to him," Mr. Therman continued. "He would regard such an offer as complimentary, but there is no political position that he wants. He has done with politics absolutely."

Nosort will believe the story of the New York Sun to the effect that David Davis was a party to a bargain in connection with the electoral commission. That he accepted the election to the Senate with a feeling of relief at having avoided the thankless office of a membership on that commission is probably true. But that David Davis did, or could, engage in a disreputable bargain is belied by the unbroken record of a long and honorable life.

A STATUTE was passed at the last General Assembly to prevent boys from frequenting public pool or billiard rooms. The proprietor or keeper of such a room is liable to a fine if he permits boys under the age of 16 years to loiter in or about his place. If the authorities enforce a strict observance of this commendable law there will be much less crime among the boys of this and other cities. A large portion of the wickedness and evil acts committed by inmates of our prisons and reform schools is induced by companionship with bad men at low places of resort. - Connecticut Exchange. City Council please copy.

## INDOORS AND OUT.

## The Farm, Orchard, Garden, and Household.

## HINTS AND NOTES FOR ALL.

Devonshire - Bad Hoof - Beecham - Fall Oats - Sporadic Cholera - Economy Cakes.

Keep no more animals than can be comfortably accommodated; otherwise they prove an expense rather than profitable.

Dust is best removed from silk by the use of a soft flannel; from velvet it should be removed by a brush specially made for the purpose.

With chicks any looseness of the bowels tends toward cholera. Those so affected should be allowed no water and should be given boiled milk.

Oil cloth should never be cleaned with soapuds or with a brush; it should be wiped with a clean cloth wrung out of milk and water.

It is a mistaken idea that a horse must be kept in fear with the whip. He must first be taken in hand to learn the reins, and gradually be made to understand by example the meaning of what is said to him. Teaching a horse is just like teaching a child.

If freshly ground meal is put in barrels or boxes at once, there is danger of its heating, and thus becoming injured. To prevent this, run the broom handle into the barrel or box several times clear to the bottom. A number of round holes will thus be left, which will serve as vents, and prevent the meal from heating.

Sporadic cholera has been treated successfully with the following plain and simple remedy: pills of the extract of dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), of mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*), of butterbur (*Fuglins cicutaria*), and of blood root (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) equal parts, mixed with Capsicum and the flour of slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*) with ablutions of sal soda water, etc. - *Dr.*

When the long black squash bug makes its appearance, look the leaves carefully over, and the eggs will be found deposited on the under side. These can readily be destroyed and the vines saved. The old bugs may also be caught by placing a shingle on the ground close to the vine. At night the bugs will crawl under it, and can easily be captured and destroyed in the morning.

Sheep racks that are made for sheep to feed from both sides should have the central part, into which the hay is put, made of slats about four inches apart and nearly vertical. If there is much slant the chaff will fall from the upper portion on to the necks of the sheep when they are feeding at the bottom. One of the best racks should be a box to catch what drops, for it is natural for a sheep to take a mouthful and step back to eat it.

Pure beeswax is obtained from the ordinary kind by exposure to the influence of the sun and the weather. The wax is sliced into thin flakes and laid on a coarse cloth stretched on frames resting on posts to raise them from the ground. The wax is turned over frequently, and occasionally sprinkled with soft water if there be not dew or rain sufficient to moisten it. The wax should be bleached in about four weeks.

Fall oats were quite generally injured by the severe weather in January, but where the land has not been plowed since an occasional stalk of oats may be found which has survived the cold. It would be well to take care of these, and rather than carefully when ripe. Their survival indicates a hardness of constitution which will stand extreme cold, and a very desirable strain of winter oats might be propagated from them. The matter is worthy of trial. - *Dr.*

The ingredients should be all finely ground and well mixed together, allowing them to lie in a dish or on a board twenty-four hours, when they should be put in tins or jars. The cost of all should not be more than 75 cents, and there will be two pounds of condiment which cannot be purchased anywhere. A deservingly of this should be given in the soft food for each score of hens on wet or cold mornings, and a teaspoonful for twenty chickens.

Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman, gives the following recipe for condiment food:

Pimento	1 ounce.
Carbolic acid of iron	1 "
Aniseed	2 "
Cayenne pepper	1 "
Mustard	1 "
Fine salt	2 "
Flour of sulphur	2 "
Liquorice powder	4 "
Locust meal	18 "

That all who try carp culture will succeed is not to be expected, as carp do not flourish except where their natural wants are supplied with, and from the very fact that they are the antidotes of a knowledge of the habits of the former fish rather misleads than aids in the treatment of the carp. Carp are vegetable feeders, living principally upon aquatic plants, such as grow in shallow ponds. If artificial food is needed rice or sump boiled soft, or any other mush of grain might be supplemented and the times for feeding may be indicated by the greediness of the fish. It is better, however, not to overstock the pond so as to necessitate much feeding.

As so many have been asking about a remedy for the cause of the club foot in cabbage, I am tempted to give my experience. It is a small maggot that is the product of a fly. The flies lay their eggs at the top of the ground, and as soon as the egg is hatched the worm goes to the root and begins work the same as the gall house does on the grape roots. As long as the land does not sour there will be no trouble. On heavy and gravelly land that does not sour, there never is any bother, unless bog manure is used, as this fertilizer will produce it; more properly the soil from the manure will bring the fly and cause it to inhabit in the vicinity, the same as the odor from sour ground. Where that smell exists, there it will be. Now the only way to cure it is to use plenty of salt and lime, as the maggot cannot live where these are. - *Dr.*

To make a better article of Cologne than that which is usually bought, thoroughly dissolve a fluid drachm of the oils of bergamot, orange and rosemary, with a half drachm of neroli and a pint of rectified spirits. As good as can be made out of Cologne itself, however, is also prepared simply by mixing one pint of rectified spirits, two fluid drachms each of the oils of bergamot and lemon, one of the oil of orange, and half as much as that of rosemary, together with three-quarters of a drachm of neroli, and four drops each of the essence of ambergris and musk. If this is subsequently distilled, it makes what may be called a perfect cologne, but it becomes exceedingly fine by being kept tightly stoppered for two or three months to ripen and mellow before use. - *Chemist.*

The kitchen, says the American Agriculturist, is in a large measure responsible for the odors that creep into halls, chambers and closets, finding lodgment in carpets and curtains, in bed and other clothing, and even among books and bric-a-brac. But it is not the kitchen alone which creates the unsavory atmosphere too common in many homes. Rooms not in constant use should receive at least a weekly airing to prevent the close, musty smell almost sure to gather in unused apartments. The ways and means by which the home air can be kept sweet are so many, and so greatly increased by modern conveniences, that every loophole, however small, through which bad air and odors may stealthily creep, needs to be carefully guarded to secure the health and sweetness of our homes.

Economy cakes can be made of almost any left-over food, providing the different kinds are such as combine properly. Any kind, or any number of kinds, of meat can be used; any bits of cold rice, potatoes, crumbs of bread, cold cooked eggs, an onion, hominy, gravy, and so forth. Of course it will be better if one third of the ingredients is meat, but less will answer. It will depend upon the skill of the cook to make it a success rather than on any furnished recipe. If there is no gravy on hand a sauce must be made of butter, flour and water, as the mixture must be made moist enough to make out into cakes. It will be a failure if too dry. An egg will also be needed to combine it, and a little onion juice and plenty of pepper and salt to season it. Chop the ingredients fine and make out in small, thin cakes, like codfish cakes, and fry on a griddle. Drippings from roast beef or the fat from the marrow-bones is nice to fry them in. - *Dr.*

After fifteen years' experience in breeding the different breeds of cattle, the Devon stands at the head with us for the following reason: First, no other race of stock has the hardiness and endurance of the Devon. Second, they are docile, kind, intelligent, and contented, thriving and showing good care and attention where other breeds would starve. The Devon may justly be called the poor man's cattle. They are small consumers, but turn what they do consume to better advantage than any other breed of cattle. As for beef cattle, they are not equalled by any, producing more beef and of better quality for amount of food received. We have had them dress 600 pounds at two years old; that is, their four quarters. They have no superior in flesh, juicy, sweet and marbled. For the dairy they cannot be excelled, many of the cows producing from twenty to twenty-five pounds of butter in seven days. A striking characteristic is the uniformity of milk and butter qualities running through the whole herd rather than confined to a few cows of some fancy strain, as is so often the case with other breeds, and this is one of their strong points. - *Dr.*

There are many who do not attach the importance to ensilage which it may deserve. We should go beyond the matter of feeding it in order to consider its advantage in regard to cost or benefit imparted to the farm. In England experiments are made annually with a view of getting at the bottom of facts connected with it. At a recent dairy meeting a prominent dairyman stated that he had carefully weighed the "pros" and "cons" relating to ensilage, and was of the opinion that there were many advantages in its favor. It enables the farmer, irrespective of weather, to secure his crops in that state of ripeness when his feeding properties are of the greatest value, and that owing to its greatest bulk and superior feeding qualities about one-third more stock can be maintained upon the same area. He also said: "It encourages greater production by securing second crops and aftermaths. The feeding matter of good silage being about equal value to that of turnips and hay combined, the former expensive and uncertain root crop can be dispensed with where desired. When used in feeding milch cows, for which it is perhaps best adapted, it produces better and milk more resembling summer produce than can possibly be obtained from any other feeding. It enables the farmer to secure his forage crops in the most simple and economical manner. - *Dr.*

Am generally particular with my stock, especially keeping their hoofs trimmed; but six years ago I had a fine male (five years old) which became lame about the last of September, and in October could hardly get out of his stable. He remained in that condition until about the last of the following January, and everybody said it was swiney. We cut her shoulder to pieces put in poke root, and did a little of everything that any one of good common sense said do, still she would lie down and not get up until made to do so. About the last of January, after trying everything else, I commenced on her hoofs, and found that both front feet were badly contracted, the heels took my knife and pared out nicely the whole bottom of the foot; made her walk to the blacksmith shop and had some shoes fitted, which I will try and explain: Had at one and a half inches of the heel of the shoe beveled, so that the inner edge of each shoe was left thick and the outer edge thin, that is, walking the heels of the shoes would press up in the heel of the hoof, and thereby keep the hoof spread open. In about three weeks the male was ready for any service. I kept her shod in this way about twelve months, and then sold her to a neighbor for \$150, although he could have bought one from the stables for less money, and frankly said himself: "Last fall I would not have given you \$5 for her." - *Dr.*

At J. A. Peterson's, the only Norwegian dealer in Salt Lake City, is the only place in town where you can get the genuine Norway and Holland herring. Norway anchovies and split codfish. A full assortment of first-class groceries at lowest prices. Produce taken in exchange. No. 67 Third South street, half block east of Methodist church.

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Connected with this house are THREE COFFMANS, in the immediate vicinity of the Main Hotel, excellent, but convenient.

Board and Lodging, \$2 per day.

Quiet, shady, homelike.

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## RAILROADS, ETC.

## UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

New Time Card, April 1st, 1886.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

Atlantic Express at 8:00 a.m. Utah Express at 7:30 a.m.

Park City and U. & N. Express at 4:00 p.m. Utah Express at 3:30 p.m.

PASSENGER TRAINS ARRIVE IN SALT LAKE, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

FROM NORTH. FROM SOUTH.

Atlantic Express at 7:30 a.m. Milford Express at 5:00 p.m.

Park City and U. & N. Express at 11:35 a.m.

FRANCIS COPE, General Freight and Passenger Agent. JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.



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## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND &amp; PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of thorough transportation which invests and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northwest and Southwest, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Winterest, Atlantic, Knoxville, Paducah, Harlan, Guthrie, Chicago and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Galena, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

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For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable at Union Depots. Tickets at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, Resident and General Manager, Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

## Salt Lake &amp; Western RAILWAY.

On and after Saturday, Dec. 20th, 1885.

Trains will run as follows:

STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME.

Leave Lehi Junction at 8:40 a.m.

Cedar Fort at 9:20 a.m.

5 Mile Pass at 10:10 a.m.

Rush Valley at 10:50 a.m.

Doreman at 11:10 a.m.

Arrive Ironton at 11:30 a.m.

Leave Ironton at 11:40 a.m.

Arrive Silver City at 12:00 p.m.

Leave Ironton at 12:30 p.m.

Arrive Ironton at 1:40 p.m.

Arrive at Doreman at 2:30 a.m.

Rush Valley at 3:10 a.m.

5 Mile Pass at 3:40 a.m.

Cedar Fort at 4:10 a.m.

At Lehi Junction at 5:15 a.m.

Connects with Utah Central train leaving Salt Lake at 7:30 a.m.

Connects with Utah Central train arriving at Salt Lake at 6:40 p.m.

Stop only upon signals.

W. W. RITER, Supt.

## Utah &amp; Nevada Ry.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, 1886.

Trains will run daily as follows—For

Terminus and Intermediate Stations:

Leave Salt Lake City at 3:10 p.m.